



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Les Principes Biologiques de l'Evolution Sociale. By RENÉ WORMS.
(Paris: Giard and Brière, 1910. 2.50 fr.)

This brief monograph by Dr. René Worms discusses the application of biological principles in social evolution. Dr. Worms is chiefly known in English speaking countries as the author of *Organisme et Société* and as the head of the French school of organicists in sociology. He is also director of the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie* and secretary general of the International Institute of Sociology.

In his later writings Dr. Worms has not particularly emphasized the organic analogy, and, as he himself says, he sees many elements of value in approaching sociology from other sides than that of the organic analogy. In this monograph he takes up the general principles of biology, such as adaptation, heredity, and selection, and shows how these principles also apply in social evolution, regardless of the question of any analogy. He is undoubtedly upon firm ground in pointing out the social consequences of these biological principles. His thought is clear and at the same time suggestive. On the whole the monograph covers fairly well, though in a somewhat elementary way, the whole field of biological sociology, and must be considered an important contribution to that aspect of social theory. C. A. E.

Phasen der Kultur-und Richtungslinien des Fortschritts. Soziologische Ueberblicke. By F. MÜLLER-LYER. (Munich: J. F. Lehmanns Verlag, 1908. 6 m.)

It is often said that sociology as a science has not been taken up by German scholars and has made no progress in German scientific circles. In opposition to this view we have the fact that many of the most recent and most valuable contributions to sociology have come from German sources. The recent works of Simmel, Barth, Ratzehofer, to say nothing of those of older writers such as Gumpłowicz and Schaeffle show that German students are doing their full share in the development of the new science. Besides the interest in sociology shown by German university professors there has also of recent years been a growing